

Democratic Union State Ticket.

Election Tuesday, October 14.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JAMES S. ATHON,
OF Marion County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JOSEPH RISTINE,
OF Fountain County.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,
MATTHEW L. BRETT,
OF Daviess County.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF LANDS,
OSCAR B. HORD,
OF DeWitt County.

FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT,
MICHAEL C. KERR,
OF Floyd County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SAMUEL L. RUGG,
OF Allen County.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st District—JOHN LAW.
2d " JAMES A. GRAVENS.
3d " HENRY W. HARRINGTON.
4th " WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.
5th " EDMUND JOHNSON.
6th " ALEXANDER B. CONDUITT.
7th " DANIEL W. VOORHEES.
8th " JOSEPH P. PETTIT.
9th " DAVID TURPIN.
10th " JOSEPH K. EDGERTON.
11th " JAMES F. McDOWELL.

Send in the Returns.

We will be obliged to our friends throughout the State if they will forward to us, as early as possible after the election, the result of the vote in the different townships and counties.

Beware of Mixed Tickets.

Look out for mixed and fraudulent tickets. Every effort will be made to detect them. Compare your tickets with the list of candidates published in the *Sentinel*, before depositing your ballot, to see that all is right. Let not a vote be lost through deception or fraud.

The Tax Law.

The Journal finds fault because we published the tax law. It states that our object in doing so is to "prejudice the law in the public mind by exhibiting it in an incorrect form." We copied the schedule list just as it appeared in a Republican paper, and therefore thought it correct. We will however compare it with the law and correct errors if any there be. We printed it for public information—no other purpose—but it is a new idea that the publication of a law is calculated to make it odious.

The Election To-Morrow.

Says the New York Freeman's Journal: We wish to do everything in our power to rouse to the utmost the exertions of our friends for a Democratic success at the coming election. If the election shall result in the return of a Democratic majority to the House of Representatives, in Congress, and in the election of Democratic Governors in the great Middle States, we may afterwards breathe freer, and hope, whatever our losses and sufferings, that all is not lost. We may still be freemen, and not altogether ashamed of the name of Americans.

If we lose this election in these Central States, the country is gone—gone as a Union, and gone as a habitable part of the globe for free men. We wish to impress it on all our friends that the issue is in their hands. Have you a vote? Do you know of a vote that can be brought out by your efforts? If so, do your best that at least no blame may attach to you. If our own friends exert themselves all will be well. Let them see to it.

Negro Immigration.

Do the people of Indiana desire their State to be overrun with lazy, helpless and thriftless negroes? Do they want the State to be Africanized? Large numbers have already been brought into the State in violation of our Constitutional provisions against such immigration. If Lincoln's proclamation is carried into effect, our State will be flooded with a population, which, by an overwhelming vote of the people it was determined to exclude. By order of the Secretary of War thousands of contrabands, men, women and children, are being carried into Illinois. The same thing is going on in Ohio. Unless protested against, the Federal military authorities will Africanize the Western States. We do not want that population amongst us. We do not want the industry of the State taxed for their support. We have already burdened enough without this addition to them. If Abolitionism triumphs at the polls tomorrow our State will be flooded with negroes, devouring our substance like the locusts of Egypt. The only remedy for this threatened evil is to elect men to Congress who will insist that the local laws and policy of the State shall be respected by the officials of the General Government, and by the election of a Legislature and public officers who will see that the laws are faithfully executed. There is no hope that a Republican Legislature or Republican officers, unless constrained by heavy fines and penalties, will do their duty in preventing the immigration of negroes. The white men of Indiana must not be degraded by placing the negro in competition with them in the workshops or in any department of labor.

Where Did They Learn the Lesson?

The Journal makes this inquiry in commenting upon the recent defections in Blackfoot county. It says "where did these men learn the lesson of rebellion?" This question is easily answered. From the teachings of the leading men in the Republican party. They have taught that there is a law higher than the Constitution; that that charter of Government was "a league with hell and a covenant with death;" in the language of a Republican Senator that "any person claiming a strict construction of the Constitution is an aider and abettor of the rebellion;" and similar sentiments which we could quote indefinitely. When men are taught thus to disregard the fundamental law of the land, those who teach the lesson, and "led them along the fatal road that has ended in so fearful a catastrophe," are responsible. The misguided men, wherever they be, who have resisted the laws of the State and of the United States, in attempting to defeat the draft, can and will charge that print with teaching them the lesson of rebellion.

On the 13th of November, 1860, the Journal said:

"They know very well that if they are determined to leave the Union, no Republican will care to have them stay. A Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole. If South Carolina and her associates in folly really want to leave the Union, they can go without a word of objection from any man worth of Mason and Dixon's line. * * * We do not believe in resisting any secession movement in the least."

On the 30th of August, 1861, the Journal reiterated the sentiments we have quoted. It said, upon the latter date, "it had seen no reason to change its views advanced last winter." It was by such sentiments that the public mind was pois-

oned. The Journal told the people of Indiana that "a Union preserved only by intimidation and force is a mockery, and it is better broken than whole," and that it did "not believe in resisting any secession movement in the least."

That's where these men learned the lesson of rebellion. The Journal and the Republican leaders taught it. They are responsible for the results which have followed those teachings, and they should be punished instead of the misguided who unwisely followed them.

Political Arrests.

In the Federal Government building in this city are confined several citizens of the State, who were arrested during the past week for alleged disloyal practices. All were arrested upon the affidavits of political opponents, of bitter partisans, and they are here restrained of their liberty without the opportunity of answering the complaints made against them. They are all good citizens, the advocates of law and order, staunch friends of the Constitution and the Union, and gentlemen who believe of any crime against the Government, or intention to disobey or defeat any of its requisitions upon them. They have no redress for the charges brought against them in the courts of the country, but are at the disposal of the Secretary of War. The Provost Marshal of the State sends to Washington a statement of the charges against the accused and upon that depends their future disposal. The charges may be dismissed; the prisoners may be tried by court martial or they may be continued in confinement indefinitely. Thus innocent citizens, upon the affidavits of irresponsible parties and to gratify partisan prejudices or personal malice, may be dragged from their homes and business, deprived of liberty, suffer under trumped up charges of disloyalty, without the redress granted to the meekest criminal in the land. If Indiana was in an insurrectionary state, if it was impossible to serve the process of civil courts, then there might be some good reason for the suspension of the civil law and the rights of the citizen under it. But no such necessity exists. If any citizen of Indiana was guilty of crime against the Government through the courts and under the laws and the Constitution the offense could be punished.

What necessity, then, for these extraordinary and arbitrary measures? Are they calculated to inspire a respect for and confidence in the Government, and to soften party asperities? Will a person arrested without cause and degraded by an unjust imprisonment, forget or forgive the parties who occasioned it? Will not such acts stir up neighborhood strife, and lead to those very violations of law and order which it should be the object of every good government to prevent? We have no excuse or apology for a man who fails in the duties which citizenship requires. We would not palliate any infraction thereof. But no man should be deprived of his constitutional rights. If we are to have a law higher than the Constitution—if the will of one man is to rise above it, when Presidents, and Cabinets, and Congresses are as much subject to it as the humblest citizen, we no longer have a constitutional Government. Our boasted free Government then becomes but a name—a sound, a brass and a tinkling cymbal. If under one Administration this exercise of arbitrary power is tolerated and justified, it may be in another of different political sympathies. The man who feels safe and secure to-day, to-morrow may not be in favor with the powers that be. Then may come retaliation. The accused now may then become the victim. It is not safe to leave the moorings of the Constitution. It has been the ark of safety to each citizen. It is our only security. In the language of WEBSTER, "it is a bond, the only bond of the Union of these States; it is all that gives us national character." If we disregard it, trample it under foot, life, liberty, property will be endangered. Anarchy will ensue, until any despotism will be welcomed that will give order and protection.

A Cabinet officer is now in the city and we trust he will investigate the operation of martial law—its practical workings. We believe that the foundation—the sole reason for the arrest of each of the citizens now in custody is political or party animosity. They were arrested at the instigation and upon the affidavits of partisan enemies. And the motive which prompted the arrest was punishment for political offenses. No unprejudiced or impartial person in the State will believe that Dr. Hoxton, of Wells county, his representative in the Legislature; HARRIS REYNOLDS, of Fountain, or the citizens of Blackford, whose names are enumerated elsewhere, all now in confinement under martial law, are less loyal, less anxious to preserve and maintain the Government than their accusers. We believe that each and all would make infinitely greater sacrifices to save the Union, and the Constitution which is the only bond of the Union of these States, than those who have dragged them from their homes because they had the power and the malice to do so and attempted their degradation. "The race is not always to the swift or the battle to the strong."

Illegal Arrests.

HARTSFORD CITY, Ind., Oct. 10, 1862.

ED. SENTINEL: In order to correct whatever misrepresentations that may be made concerning the disturbance which occurred here last Monday, the day of drafting, I have made bold to address you upon the subject. The Marshal and Commissioner are known throughout the county, and they are two of the most upright men who live among us. Strong suspicions existed among the people that the draft would not be conducted fairly by them, and certain dare devils determined to resist the conscription, or prevent it altogether. Mr. Brickley, our Democratic Sheriff, presented himself to superintendent H. according to Stanton's order No. 99, which the Marshal and Commissioner informed him was superseded by the late order from the General Commissioner's office at Indianapolis. He then withdrew and attempted to quell the disturbance among the by-standers which had become apparent. But he might as well have attempted to stop the progress of a tempest. The rioters were determined to break up the draft, and accordingly they broke the box, assaulted the officers, and carried the day by storm. Mr. Brickley, T. M. Taghlin, Leander Tarr, John McManis, John P. Garrett, and E. H. Lyon did everything in their power to suppress the disturbance, but their efforts were unavailing. It now appears, since Col. Williams's force was sent here, that the disgraced contrabands (the Commissioner and Marshal) have filed false affidavits against these very men, and they have been subjected to a midnight arrest, and were carried off to Indianapolis this morning under a guard of two hundred soldiers.

Mr. Conduitt at Franklin.

ED. SENTINEL: The Journal of Friday morning, in a characteristic article, alleges that Conduitt, "on Saturday night last, made a speech in Franklin township, in which he declared the war to be a d—d abolition raid, got up by the North," and that "the South was in the right, and the war was only intended to free the negroes."

Of course there is not a particle of truth in the Journal's story; on the contrary it is all a lie. The Democratic meeting was not held at night, but in the day time; and Mr. Conduitt's speech was in a characteristic article, alleges that Conduitt, "on Saturday night last, made a speech in Franklin township, in which he declared the war to be a d—d abolition raid, got up by the North," and that "the South was in the right, and the war was only intended to free the negroes."

State and county elections take place to-morrow throughout Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana.

Special correspondence of the Chicago Times.

From Washington.

Project for the Obilitation of State Lines and the Abolition of State Governments—The Inactivity of the Army on the Upper Potomac is the Result of the Loss of Harper's Ferry—The War Department is Alone to Blame for the Capture of Harper's Ferry—Important Changes in the Cabinet and Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.

The proclamation abolishing the State Government and the sovereignty of Florida, declaring Florida to be no longer a State but a Territory, and appointing a host of Territorial officers, has not yet been issued. It is said that the reason of the delay arises from the unsparing ridicule which has been visited upon other crude and hasty proclamations of the President, and a desire to avoid it in this instance by more attention to the elaboration of details. It is said also that, as this action in the case of Florida is to be followed in the case of all the other Southern States, all of which are to be reduced to Territories (so far as proclamations can reduce them), the Administration is desirous of framing such a proclamation as will suit any State as well as Florida.

Is not this monstrous, though, this assumption of power on the part of an Administration to sweep away with one stroke of the pen every vestige of an independent and popularly elected State—to blot out of existence that very form of republican State Government so solemnly guaranteed in the Constitution? The lessers of the radicals here, the advocates of the atrocious means to justify it, would justify it on constitutional grounds. They boldly proclaim that the Constitution is no more than a piece of sheep skin; that Mr. Lincoln is the Government; and that it is treason to say "they" when he says "we." They boast, in fact, that he is virtually a military dictator, but that he is the instrument of their will. So that, if what they say is true, we have not even the poor consolation of living under a tyrannous despot, but are at the mercy of a gang of fanatical radicals.

If they carry out their designs with regard to Florida, there is no reason to suppose they will stop with the Southern States. If their boast that they control the President be true, there is nothing to prevent them from uniting and getting Mr. Lincoln to sign a proclamation with the word "Illinois" wherever the word "Florida" occurs. The State of Illinois has been so contumacious as to pass laws forbidding negroes from coming into the State. This is flat treason, according to the radical interpretation, and according to Charles Sumner, a State which has committed treason not only ought to be, but actually has been, declared a rebel, and it is the duty of the President to declare it so. It is in fact the duty of the President to declare it so. It is in fact the duty of the President to declare it so.

It is incredible how free American citizens can be quiet and endure the mere existence of such a state of things. But, indeed, there is reason to believe that the people at last are coming to the realization of the peril that threatens them. If the coming elections are carried by the Republicans, our liberties are gone, and we will be at the mercy of a pack of irresponsible fanatics, with Charles Sumner at the head and Owen Lovejoy at the tail. But if they are defeated, there is a good prospect that our liberties will be preserved. There is reason to believe that the people all over the North comprehend this fact at last, and will not be wanting to do duty. Unless this is really the case, the words "American liberty" will henceforth be the bitterest mockery.

The events which have taken place on the Upper Potomac since the capture of Harper's Ferry have proved that the capture of Harper's Ferry has been one of the two chief causes which has prevented the Union army from following the Confederate army across the Potomac, and giving them battle on the Virginia side. The most strenuous exertions are being made, therefore, to divert the blame of the loss of Harper's Ferry from those who caused that loss, and to fasten it upon innocent parties. As I am in possession of the facts of the case, you shall have them. Tom Ford is undoubtedly to blame for leaving the Maryland Heights when he did. But he would have been compelled to leave them some hours later. Julius Wilson is to blame for not assuming the command at Harper's Ferry, on account of his superior rank. But he showed real good sense in not doing so. He knew very well that, in all things relating to military operations, Col. Miles was immeasurably his superior, and that he could not do one-tenth what Col. Miles could do in making a successful defense. The rules of the service, however, were imperative, and he is to blame for not obeying them and assuming the command.

At Bull Run, in 1861, Col. Miles showed himself the equal of all those Colonels, Heintzelman, Keyes, Franklin, Porter, Sykes, Burnside and the rest who have since been made Generals. His services on that day were equal to theirs. That he was not drunk on that day I know.

Col. Miles is not in the slightest degree to blame for the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He owes to Col. Ford what he owes to the Maryland Heights, and represented that necessity to the War Department. But not the slightest notice was taken of his representations, and the matter was entirely neglected. Mr. Stanton is to be blamed for that. "Oh, General Ford will take care that the rebels never get north of the Rappahannock again. There is no more use in fortifying Harper's Ferry than in fortifying Phil adelphia."

Again, when Gen. McClellan was appointed to his present command, on the 23d of September, he urged upon the administration the absolute necessity of immediately fortifying the Maryland Heights, and stated that, unless that was done instantly, the post would be untenable, and would have to be abandoned; and that, if the War Department did not intend to fortify and reinforce the place, it was better to evacuate it then (on the 23d September), and so save at least the men, the guns, and the ammunition. His representations likewise were disregarded; and behold the result.

Rumors are afloat here regarding important changes in the army, in the Cabinet, and in the diplomatic service. It is said that Mr. Everett is to be sent as Minister to England; that Mr. Dayton is to be recalled from his post in London, and that Mr. French is to be sent to Paris; that the Spanish mission is to be filled by an eminent scholar who has had some experience in diplomacy, and who, from his elegant manners and brilliant accomplishments, will reflect honor upon our country at the Court of Madrid; that Gen. Banks is to be made Secretary of War; that Gen. McClellan is to be made General in Chief of the army; that either Gen. Heintzelman, Gen. Sumner, or Gen. Hooker is to have command of the Army of the Potomac; and that Gen. Halleck is to be assigned to the command of all the national forces in the West, including the Mississippi Valley, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Judge Douglas, the Republican Senator.

Judge DOUGLAS, in his last letter from Washington to his friends in Illinois, declares that for "partisan reasons" many Republican Senators were anxious to dissolve the Union. Here is the extract, read and ponder it:

The fact can no longer be denied that many of the Republican Senators desire war and disunion, under pretext of saving the Union. They wish to get rid of the Southern Senators, in order to have a majority in the Senate to confirm the appointments, and many of them think they had a permanent Republican ascendancy in the Northern States, but not in the whole Union; for partisan reasons they are anxious to dissolve the Union, if it can be done without holding them responsible before the people.

From the Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

Owen Lovejoy was at one time delivering an abolition tract against the Constitution in the House of Representatives, when a member inquired of him how he could utter such sentiments when he had just renewed his oath to support the Constitution? "An eye witness gives his reply thus:—

"Lovejoy, with expanded eyes, waving locks, and shaking his fist high in the air, exclaimed savagely, at the pitch of his voice: 'I spit upon the Constitution!'"

The trader is now a candidate for re-election in one of the districts of Illinois.

Coming Election in Pennsylvania—Glimpses of the Democracy.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Philadelphia under date of October 4, says:

The great all-absorbing topic in Pennsylvania since the expulsion of the rebels from Maryland has been and is still the coming elections, which take place on Tuesday week, October 14. There is not a town, village or hamlet in the whole State which is not discussing the subject; and all classes of society from the wealthiest iron founder down to the poorest coal heaver, takes the liveliest interest in the result. I do not remember a single instance in American history, since the Revolutionary war, in which the people have shown so great an interest in politics as in the present occurrence, and when parties have been more anxious to win. There is evidently a great object at stake in the present contest, and this explains the efforts made on both sides in order to secure success.

As far as I can judge by what I heard and saw in the interior of the State, and principally in the mining districts which I visited, there is hardly any doubt that the Democrats will carry the State by a very strong majority. In Bucks county, where I remained a few days, a prominent Democrat told me the county would give a majority of at least eight thousand votes. However I think it would be rather imprudent to take any specifications of that nature as an index of the majority to be given by the sixty nine counties composing the State of Pennsylvania. I prefer to take as an estimate what a prominent Republican leader told me the other day on that subject. "I should be surprised," said he, "if the Republicans were able this time to elect seven members of Congress out of twenty-five to which the State is entitled in virtue of the new apportionment. This State belongs to the Democrats by a majority of at least seventy five thousand votes, and although a great many Republicans think of electing at least ten members, none entertain the idea of carrying the State." If what my Republican friend tells me is true (and his testimony fully corroborates the information I possess from other sources), the vote of Pennsylvania will sensibly modify the majority in Congress and will take out from the Republican ranks, to which the State belongs, from thirty-six to forty votes.

A great opposition exists against Thaddeus Stevens in the Lancaster district. Ex President Buchanan, who lives in it, is said to have given \$10,000 in order to defeat him. All the Republican papers in the State try to conceal their apprehension under an appearance of confidence, which deceives no one. Like their New York contemporaries they affect to denounce the Democrats as traitors to their country's cause, and imagine all sorts of vile rancors to make their denunciations available. But the violence of their language, as well as the stupidity of their accusations, betrays their fears. Very poor, in deed, must be the party which recurs to slander and calumny as weapons in a war against its adversary, especially when its adversary employs no other arms in its defense but those allowed in fair fight.

For it.

It is stated that old Gen. Cass is for the emancipation proclamation, "whether the President had the constitutional power to issue it or not." We have doubts of it.

He was for the Leconte swindle, and for making it a test of Democracy. As a member of Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, he did make it a test of Democracy in Michigan, turning men out of office who could not and would not submit to the test, and who had given most liberally of time and money in behalf of the promotion of his interests in days gone by. He was for the Leconte swindle, by which he stifled himself and his doctrine of "quarter sovereignty" which he had peddled through the country for twelve years previously.

He was in the conspiracy to break up the democratic party at Charleston, and Baltimore, and was for Breckinridge for President against Douglas. He and his son-in-law came home to Michigan and organized a Breckinridge party against the democracy, by which Breckinridge got about 500 votes in the State.

He was in the Cabinet council at which Mr. Buchanan read the draft of his last annual message to Congress, in which message the doctrine of "quarter sovereignty" was set forth, and he constitutionally right to see the Federal Government has a constitutional right to resist secession by a State! and when Mr. Buchanan had finished the reading of this draft, it was Gen. Cass who grasped his hand and congratulated him upon having cleared up difficulties of constitutional construction which had greatly puzzled him (Gen. Cass).

He remained in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet until, in very fear that the editor of the Government was tampering about him, he ran away and sought safety near the Canada frontier. It was when he ran away that Gen. Dix came into the Cabinet and sought to avert the threatened war.

Is it any wonder that Gen. Cass is for the emancipation?—Chicago Times.

Stephen A. Douglas on Letting the States secede.

HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, in his last celebrated speech in favor of the war, at Chicago, in May, 1861, about a month before he died, thus alluded to the emancipation policy. He said:

War does exist. It is a sad thought to every patriot. War—civil war—must be recognized as existing in the United States. We may no longer close our eyes to that solemn fact. This Government must be maintained, and the country overthrown, and the more stupendous and overwhelming our preparations the less blood shed and the shorter the struggle.

But, my countrymen, we must remember that there are certain results of our nation's actions in time of war. We must never forget that we are a civilized and Christian people and that the war must be prosecuted for the purpose and in the mode recognized by Christian nations. There must be no wanton and unprovoked acts of violence against any people on the earth; nor must it be waged against women and children and innocent persons. Savages must not be loose, nor the burning of indiscriminate destruction incurred. I say to you I will never sanction such acts of warfare upon the rights of others, but I will beseech and implore my countrymen never to lay down their arms until they recognize our constitutional rights.

Hidden Treason.

Speaking of the Democracy, the Rochester Democrat says: "We believe they have taken refuge in the neutral ground of non-resistance to civil war at the North, and when they are sure of majority of the people to back them, if that time ever comes, they will throw off the mask."

These assaults upon a party whose members have formed the bulk of our army, and have risked their lives for the country while the Abolitionists who assail them have been plundering the Government at home, will have the effect to prove every Democrat an enemy of the country, and to strengthen its determination to hurl the present corrupt office holders from power. In this view, we are pleased with the brutal assaults of the Abolition press.

General McClellan exhorts his army not to cavil at the policy of the Administration. It is a very patriotic precaution; but how can we expect that men, who give their time and means and risk their lives through long campaigns of hardship and suffering, will not consider the policy of the stay at home brigades? In spite of all admonitions, the army will think—Louisville Democrat.

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MEDICAL.

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO.

SESSION OF 1862-3.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN THE Medical College of Ohio will open on MONDAY, the 24th of November, and continue four months. Preliminary Lectures will be delivered during the month of October, embracing chiefly clinical at the Hospital and College Dispensary.

FACULTY.

L. M. LAWSON, M. D.,
Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine.

GEO. C. BLACKMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

W. W. HAWSON, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

M. R. WRIGHT, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

JAMES GRAHAM, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

SELSON SAYLER, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

J. H. BUCKNER, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FEEES.

Tickets of the Professors, each.....\$10 00
Matriculation Ticket..... 5 00
Moving Ticket..... 5 00
Hospital Ticket..... 5 00
Graduation Fee..... 25 00

Students have the privilege of taking any number of tickets which may suit their purpose.

The dissecting and Hospital Tickets are optional. Boarding can be obtained at \$20 to \$30 dollars. Students on arriving in the city will be aided in procuring boarding houses by applying at the College on the south side of Sixth street, between Vine and Race streets.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean, L. M. LAWSON, M. D., Dean, 8 E. Corner Sixth and Race streets.

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QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Indianapolis, Ind., October 7, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS office on Monday, the 14th of October, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for 2,000 cords of good merchantable wood, to be delivered at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, at the rate of not less than 30 cents per cord, by advertisement. Payment made on completion of contract.

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